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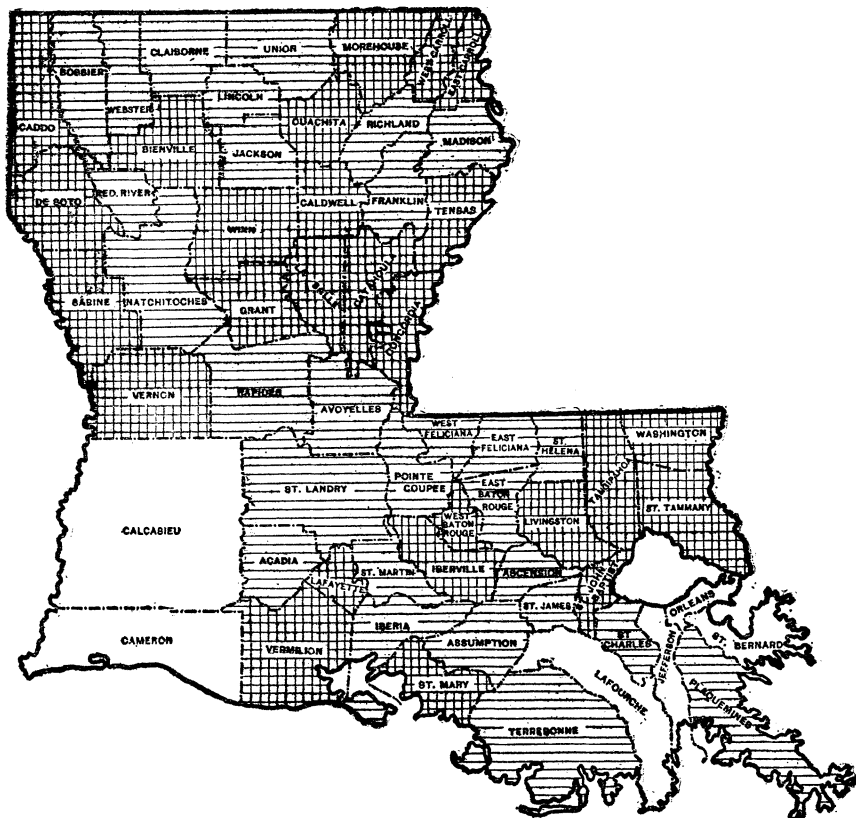
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MALARIA IN LOUISIANA.

PREVALENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

The periodical circularization of the physicians of Louisiana to determine the prevalence and geographic distribution of malarial infection in the State was begun May 1, 1914. At regular intervals reply postal cards were sent to the practicing physicians. These cards were at first sent out each month. Beginning April 1, 1915, they were sent out quarterly. A reproduction of the card used during



Relative prevalence of malaria in Louisiana, by parishes in proportion to the population, as indicated by the numbers of cases reported.

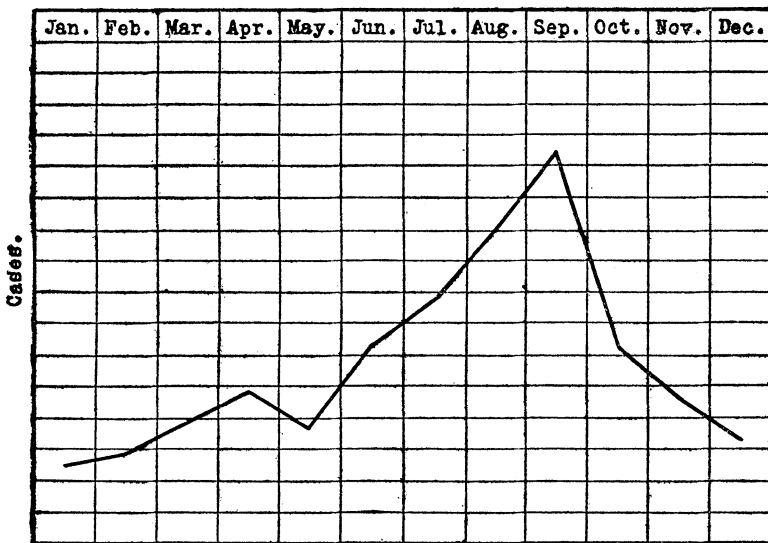
1915 and 1916 will be found on page 1128 of the Public Health Reports of the issue of July 20, 1917.¹

Of the cards sent to physicians less than 10 per cent of the total were returned. Presumably those returning the cards represented the better class of practitioners, those best able to understand the

¹ The work of circularization and of compilation of the data on the return cards was carried on by the late Surg. R. H. von Ezdorf up to the time of his death in September, 1916. Since then it has been carried on by Asst. Surg. R. C. Derivaux and Asst. Surg. Gen. H. R. Carter.

value of the work and what was wanted. The number of cards sent out, the number of schedules returned, and the other results of the circularization are shown briefly in Table No. 1.

The return of the schedules by the physicians being a matter of voluntary cooperation, the data are undoubtedly reliable to an unusual degree as regards the experience of the physicians who cooperated and the number of cases seen by them. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the cases reported represent only those occurring in the practices of the physicians who cooperated. The total number of cases of malaria occurring in the practices of all the physicians of the State must have been many times greater, also the number of cases that occurred in which no physician was in attendance or consulted was probably much greater than the number coming under medical care.



Relative prevalence of malaria in Louisiana, by months, as indicated by the numbers of cases reported.

The physicians who cooperated were distributed as to locality throughout all sections of the State, so that the data of the occurrence of malaria furnished by them show the geographic distribution of the disease and reasonably accurately its relative prevalence in the various localities.

The cases reported throughout the State by months are shown in Table No. 2. The relative numbers of cases reported by months are shown in the above chart.

The number of cases reported from the several parishes of the State are given by race and year in Table No. 3.

The map on page 1182 shows the relative prevalence of the disease in the several parishes of the State, the heavier shaded parishes being those in which the infection is heaviest, the unshaded parishes those in which the infection is lightest, as indicated by the numbers of cases reported. The relative density of infection was determined by ascertaining the number of cases reported in each parish from May 1, 1914, to the end of the calendar year 1916 per 1,000 population. The population used was that of the 1910 census, it being impracticable to estimate populations for the period of the circularization.

The types of malarial infection reported to have been diagnosed microscopically are shown in Table No. 4. It will be noted that tertian infection was reported to have been so diagnosed in 47 parishes, quartan in 17 parishes, and estivo-autumnal in 34 parishes. The total number of parishes in the State is 64.

By Table 5 it will be noted that hemoglobinuric fever was reported in 5 parishes.

TABLE 1.—*Results of circularization of practicing physicians.*

Period.	Inquiry cards sent to physicians.	Replies received.	Percentage of replies.	Parishes represented in replies.	Parishes not heard from.	Cases of malaria reported.
1914.						
May to December	19,981	1,603	8.02	.....	.....	13,016
1915.						
January to March	7,500	692	9.23	63	2	1,456
April to June	2,070	320	15.46	60	5	2,754
July to September	2,070	191	9.23	49	16	5,133
October to December	2,070	191	9.23	49	15	3,249
1916.						
January to March	2,070	142	6.86	55	9	2,239
April to June	2,070	128	6.18	48	16	3,173
July to September	2,070	188	9.08	47	17	7,040
October to December	2,070	136	6.57	44	20	2,450

TABLE 2.—*Cases of malaria reported by months.*

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1914					659	2,588	2,265	2,171	2,291	1,754	704	584
1915	415	574	467	1,252	493	1,009	1,180	1,579	2,374	1,439	1,070	740
1916	578	577	1,084	668	967	1,543	1,977	2,451	2,612	1,089	789	572

TABLE 3.—Cases reported by parishes, by years, and by color.

Parish.	May 1 to Dec. 31, 1914.			Calendar year 1915.			Calendar year 1916.		
	White.	Colored.	Combined.	White.	Colored.	Combined.	White.	Colored.	Combined.
Acadia.....	205	3	208	152	.....	152	330	7	337
Allen.....	325	173	498	313	271	584	370	265	635
Ascension.....	110	43	153	131	9	140	112	145	257
Assumption.....	41	38	79	39	6	45	11	6	17
Avozelles.....	162	41	203	106	1	107	73	74	147
Beauregard.....	115	20	135	146	48	194	83	41	124
Bienville.....	144	49	193	251	168	419	50	61	111
Bossier.....	27	82	109	65	32	97	3	16	19
Caddo.....	275	285	560	394	632	1,026	479	613	1,092
Calcasieu.....	56	27	83	63	26	89	14	30	44
Caldwell.....	179	90	269	49	53	102	23	17	40
Cameron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catahoula.....	65	31	96	23	.....	23	161	169	330
Claborn.....	34	15	49	16	14	30	61	90	151
Concordia.....	190	353	543	9	67	76	87	184	271
De Soto.....	400	348	748	421	279	700	446	254	700
East Baton Rouge.....	95	52	147	80	21	101	266	198	464
East Carroll.....	50	106	156	58	109	167	31	102	133
East Feliciana.....	84	94	178	76	57	133	96	102	198
Evangeline.....	131	39	170	14	1	15	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	67	37	104	11	3	14	20	11	31
Grant.....	460	234	694	191	121	315	11	.....	11
Iberia.....	85	51	136	14	14	28	262	206	468
Iberville.....	180	148	328	317	149	466	251	116	367
Jackson.....	88	46	134	123	78	201	12	6	18
Jefferson.....	8	3	11	3	2	5	14	.....	14
Jefferson Davis.....	121	18	139	110	9	119	101	40	141
La Salle.....	118	2	120	65	84	149	112	64	176
Lafayette.....	192	101	293	235	86	321	360	137	497
Lafourche.....	36	13	49	10	4	14	1	.....	1
Lincoln.....	115	35	150	182	98	280	38	10	48
Liveston.....	335	56	391	177	57	234	235	63	298
Madison.....	58	103	161	5	11	16	.....	.....	.....
Morehouse.....	195	184	379	301	472	773	669	852	1,521
Natchitoches.....	256	95	351	103	46	149	57	42	99
Orleans.....	363	117	480	427	152	579	115	53	168
Ouachita.....	323	220	543	205	132	337	206	363	569
Plaquemines.....	28	29	57	29	63	92	.....	4	4
Pointe Coupee.....	62	81	143	29	14	43	113	136	249
Rapides.....	228	113	341	99	30	129	103	89	192
Red River.....	37	90	127	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	34	31	65	45	16	61	27	42	69
Sabine.....	60	33	93	213	71	284	168	43	211
St. Bernard.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Charles.....	16	34	50	11	18	29	24	32	56
St. Helena.....	40	19	59	53	16	69	37	15	52
St. James.....	135	100	235	28	27	55	45	121	166
St. John the Baptist.....	63	75	138	117	124	241	108	131	239
St. Landry.....	80	45	125	85	57	142	91	66	157
St. Martin.....	94	72	166	148	87	235	116	96	212
St. Mary.....	47	33	80	164	149	313	450	276	726
St. Tammany.....	103	63	166	137	198	335	101	108	209
Tangipahoa.....	104	92	196	202	106	308	437	238	675
Tensas.....	27	509	596	77	89	166	97	181	278
Terrebonne.....	118	63	181	47	24	71	21	1	22
Union.....	74	35	109	156	184	340	24	10	34
Vermilion.....	254	33	287	245	20	265	411	52	463
Vernon.....	107	57	164	217	110	327	260	207	467
Washington.....	68	33	101	149	121	270	90	84	174
Webster.....	104	166	210	26	24	50	63	65	128
West Baton Rouge.....	56	83	139	72	166	238	12	45	57
West Carroll.....	13	3	16	102	139	241	120	52	172
West Feliciana.....	2	1	3	28	34	62	11	23	34
Winn.....	70	55	125	14	11	25	263	101	364
Total.....	7,716	5,300	13,016	7,379	5,213	12,592	8,352	6,555	14,907

TABLE 4.—Types of infection reported diagnosed microscopically by parishes, May to December, 1914.

Parish.	Tertian.	Quartan.	Estivo-autumnal.	Parish.	Tertian.	Quartan.	Estivo-autumnal.
Acadia.....	2	+	+	Natchitoches.....	8	+	10
Allen.....	24	2	5	Orleans ¹	54	+	37
Ascension.....	10	+	4	Ouachita.....	158	2	129
Assumption.....	+	+	+	Plaquemines.....	9		3
Avoyelles.....	+	+	+	Poinfe Coupee.....	+	+	
Beauregard.....	6	1	+	Rapides.....	26	1	22
Bienville.....	+	+	+	Red River.....	+	+	7
Bossier.....	+	+	+	Richland.....	4	+	2
Caddo.....	42	6	24	Sabine.....	3	10	4
Calcasieu.....	3	+	3	St. Bernard.....	2	1	1
Caldwell.....	16	10	+	St. Charles.....	18		4
Catahoula.....	+	2	+	St. Helena.....	4		+
Claiborne.....	+	+	+	St. James.....	22	11	2
Concordia.....	45	15	15	St. John the Baptist ²	+	+	+
De Soto.....	50	1	31	St. Landry.....	5	+	3
East Baton Rouge.....	17		5	St. Martin.....	55	+	+
East Carroll.....	2	3	4	St. Mary.....	8	+	2
East Feliciana.....	35		23	St. Tammany.....	10	+	1
Evangeline.....	+	+	+	Tangipahoa ³	20	2	5
Franklin.....	2	+	+	Tensas.....	23	6	3
Grant.....	+	+	+	Terrebonne.....	29		2
Iberia.....	+			Union.....	1	+	+
Iberville.....	19	+	5	Vermilion.....	20	1	3
Jackson.....	7	+	+	Vernon.....	12	15	+
Jefferson.....	2			Washington.....	4	+	8
Jefferson Davis.....	29	+	1	Webster.....	+	+	
La Salle.....	10	+	2	West Baton Rouge.....	13	+	1
Lafayette.....	103	+	19	West Carroll.....	+		+
Lafourche.....	8	+	+	West Feliciana.....	+		
Lincoln.....	8		+	Winn.....	+		
Livingston.....	175	+	+	Total.....	1,187	89	404
Madison.....	55		14				
Morehouse.....	9	+	+				

¹ 125 confirmed but type not stated.² 20 confirmed but type not stated.³ 30 confirmed but type not stated.

The figures indicate the numbers of cases diagnosed microscopically.

The sign + indicates that cases were reported, but the diagnosis was not confirmed by the microscope. This information was collected during 1914 only.

Hemoglobinuric fever reported, 1916.

Parish.	Period.	Cases.
Caddo.....	Third quarter.....	2
De Soto.....	do.....	2
Iberville.....	do.....	2
West Carroll.....	do.....	3
St. Landry.....	Fourth quarter.....	1

MEASLES.**RECORDED PREVALENCE BY STATES, 1916.**

The table which follows shows the recorded prevalence of measles in the several States during the calendar year 1916. The data were furnished by the health departments of the respective States.